



all that heaven can give of interest to this world's worthlessness. Can the mind imagine a more delightful vision than that of such a mother, thus young, thus lovely, thus beloved, blessing a husband's heart, basking in a world's smile, and while she breathed into her bones, the moral light, shewing that robed in all the light of beauty was still possible for their virtues to it into the shade. Year after year of pines rolled on, and every year but to their love, a pledge to make it pierce the former. Without and but her husband's love, without one object but her children's happiness, lovely woman circled in her orb bright, all beauteous in the prospect, and if that hour e'er dark only beaming the brighter and the fier. What human hand could make a picture! What punishment adequately visit its violation!

"Oh happy love, where love like this is  
Oh heart felt rapture! bliss beyond compare!"

It was indeed the summer of lives, and with it came the swarm of mer friends, that revel in the sun of the hour, and vanish with its splendor. High and honored in that crowd—gay, most cherished, most professed stood the defendant, Mr. Blake. was the plaintiff's dearest, fondest friend to every pleasure called, in every consulted, his day's companion, and evening guest, his constant, trusted, som confidant, an under guise of all human nature! he was his fellest, dearest, fiercest enemy! Here, on the authority of this brief, do I arraign him having wound himself into my intimacy—of having encouraged that intimacy into friendship, of having extorted a sympathy in his joys and his sorrows; and when he seemed pure even for scepticism itself to do him, of having, under the very sanctity of his roof, perpetrated an adultery, most unprecedented and perfidious, that he true, can the world's wealth do the penalty of such turpitude? Mr. Browne, gentlemen, was ignorant every agricultural pursuit, and, unfortunately adopting the advice of his father-in-law, he cultivated the amusement the Curragh. I say, unfortunately his own affairs, and by no means in reference to the pursuit itself. It is not me to libel an occupation which the best, and noblest, and most illustrious throughout the empire, countenance by their adoption, which fashion and virtue grace by their attendance, and in which peers and legislators and princes are ashamed to appear conspicuous. But if the morality that countenances it be doubtful, by what epithet shall we designate that which would make it an apology for the most profligate of offences? Even if Mr. Browne's pursuits were ever so erroneous, was it for his bosom friend to take advantage of them to ruin him? On this subject it is sufficient for me to remark, that under circumstances of prosperity or vicissitude, was their conjugal happiness ever remotely clouded? In fact, the plaintiff disregarded even the amusements that deprived him of her society. He took a house for her in the vicinity of Kildare, furnished it with all that luxury could require, and afforded her the greatest of all luxuries, that of enjoying and enhancing his most prodigal affection. From the hour of their marriage, up to the unfortunate discovery, they lived on terms of the utmost tenderness; not a word, except one of love; not an act, except of mutual endearment, passed between them. Now, gentlemen, if this be proved to you, here I take my stand, and I say, under no earthly circumstances, can a justification of the adulterer be adduced. No matter with what delinquent sophistry he may blaspheme through its palliation, God ordained, nature commanded, happiness consecrated, that celestial union, and it is complicated treason against God and man, and society, to intend its violation. The social compact, through every fibre, trembles at its consequences; not only policy but law, not only law but nature, not only nature but religion, deprecate and denounce it; parent and offspring; youth and age; the dead from the tombs; the child from its cradle; creatures scarce alive, and creatures still unborn; the grand sire sniveling on the verge of death; the infant quivering in the mother's womb; all with one assent re-echo God, and execrate adultery! I say, then, where it is once proved that husband and wife live together in a state of happiness, no contingency on which the sun can shine, can warrant any man in attempting their separation. Did they do so? That is imperatively your first consideration. I only hope that all the hearts religion has joined together, may have enjoyed the happiness that they did. Their married state, was one continued honey-moon; and if ever cloud arose to dim it, before love's sigh it fled, and left its orb the brighter. Prosperous and wealthy, fortune had no charms for Mr. Browne, but as it blessed the object of his affections. She made success delightful; she gave his wealth its value. The most splendid equipages; the most costly luxuries; the richest retinue; all that vanity could invent to dazzle; all that affection could devise to gratify, were hers; and thought too vile for her enjoyment. Great as his fortune was, his love outshone it, and it seems as if fortune was jealous of the performance. Proverbially capricious, she withdrew her smile, and left him shorn almost of every thing except his love, and the fidelity that crowned it.

The hour of adversity is woman's hour; in the full blaze of fortune's rich meridian, her modest beam retires from vulgar notice; but when the clouds of woe collect around us, and shades and darkness dim the wanderer's path, that chaste and lovely light shines forth to cheer him, an emblem and an emanation of the heavens! It was then her love, her value, and her power were visible. No, it is not for the cheerfulness with which she bore the change I prize her; it is not that with a sigh she surrendered all the baubles of the world, and in a moment of time, she had discovered his wife and totally undressed, just as they had from the guilty bed-side where food in all the shame and horror of situation! He shouted for her brother that miserable brother had the of witnessing his guilty sister in the room of her paramour, both alternately in a state of nudity. Blake! exclaimed the heart-struck husband, is this the return you have made for my hospitality? Oh, heavens, what woe was there! It was not merely, you have dishonored my bed—it was, you have sacrificed my happiness—it was not merely, you have wronged me in my youth, and left me the of an orphan family—it was not, you have violated a compact to all the world sworn a tacit vengance—but, you—you have done it, my guest, under the very roof of my reverence; where you enjoyed my where you pledged my happiness; you saw her in all the loveliness of virtue, and at the very hour when the helpless children, were wrapt in repose, of which you have forever bed their miserable parents! I do when I pause here in the perusal of these instructions, the very life freeze within my veins. What, said I not only reveal this guilt!—not only brand this infidelity of a mother; but must I, amidst the proof of the sister's prostitution, Thank God, gentlemen, I may be obliged to torture you, and him, and by such instrumentality. I think of it full without it, though it must other pang to the soul of the poor, because it must render it almost impossible that his little infants are a brood of this adulterous depravity will be distinctly proved to you. Mr. Brennan, another of the servants that one night, so far back as the previous to the last mentioned occurrence, when she was in the act of going up stairs, look cautiously about him, go to Mrs. Browne's bed room door, and tap at it; that immediately after, Mrs. Browne went, with no other covering than her shift, to Mr. Blake's chamber, where the guilty parties locked themselves up together. Terrified and astonished, the maid retired to the servants' apartments, and in about a quarter after, she saw Mrs. Browne in the same habiliments return from the bedroom of Blake into her husband's. Gentlemen, it was by one of those accidents which so often accompany and occasion the development of guilt, that we have arrived at this evidence. It was very natural that she did not wish to reveal it; very natural that she did wish to either expose her mistress, or to afflict her unconscious master with the recital; very natural that she did not desire to be the instrument of so frightful a discovery. However, when she found that concealment was out of the question; that this action was actually in progress, and that the guilty delinquent was publicly triumphing in the absence of proof, and though an herd of slanderous dependents, cruelly vilifying the character of his victim; she sent a friend to Mr. Browne, and in his presence, and that of two others, solemnly discovered her melancholy information. Gentlemen, I do entreat you to examine this woman, though she is an uneducated peasant, with all severity, because, if she speaks the truth, I think you will agree with me, that so horrible a complication of iniquity never disgraced the annals of a court of justice. He had just risen from the table of his friend; he left his own brother and that friend behind him, and even from the very board of his hospitality, he proceeded to the defilement of his bed! Of mere adultery I had heard before. It was bad enough; a breach of all law, religion and morality; but—what shall I call this? that seduced innocence, insulted misfortune; betrayed friendship; violated hospitality; tore up the very foundations of human nature, and hurled its fragments at the violated altar, as if to bury religion beneath the ruins of society! Oh, it is guilt might put a Dæmon to the blush!

Does our proof rest here? No, though the mind must be sceptical that after this could doubt. A guilty correspondence was carried on between the parties, and though its contents were destroyed by Mrs. Browne, on the morning of the discovery, still we shall authenticate the fact. You shall hear it from every messenger they entrusted; you shall hear from him too, that the wife and the adulterer both bound him to the utmost secrecy, at once establishing their own collusion and their victim's ignorance; proving, by the very anxiety for concealment, the impossibility of concealment; so true it is that the conviction of guilt will even proceed from the stratagem for its security. Does our proof rest here? No—you shall have it from a gentleman of unimpeachable veracity, that the defendant himself confessed the discovery in his bed-room; "I will save him," said he, "the trouble of proving it; she was in her shift, and I was in my shirt. I know very well a jury will award damages against me; ask Browne will he agree to compromise it? he owes me some money, and I will give him the overplus in horses!" Can you imagine anything more abominable? He seduced from his friend the idol of his soul,

and the mother of his children, and when he was writhing under the recent wound, he deliberately offers him bruises in compensation! I will not depreciate this cruelty by any comment; yet the very brute he would barter for that unnatural mother, would have lost his life rather than desert its offspring. Now, gentlemen, what rational mind but must spurn the asseveration of innocence after this? Why the anxiety about the writing desk? Why a clandestine correspondence with her husband's friend? Why remain at two different periods, for a quarter of an hour together, in a gentleman's bed chamber, with no other habilitment, at one time, than her bed-dress, at another, than her shift. Is this customary with the married females of this country? Is this to be a precedent for our wives and daughters, sanctioned too by you, their parents and husbands? Why did he confess that a verdict of damages must go against him, and make the offer of that unfeeling compromise? Was it because he was innocent? The very offer was a judgment by default, a distinct, undeniable corroboration of his guilt. Was it that the female character should not suffer? Could there be a more trumpet-tongued proclamation of her criminality? Are our witnesses suborned? Let his army of counsel sift and torture them. Can they prove it? Oh yes, if it be proveable. Let them produce her brother; in our hands, a damning proof to be sure; but then frightful, afflicting, unnatural—in their most consolatory and delightful, the vindication of calumniated innocence, and that innocence, the innocence of a sister—Such is the leading outline of our evidence; evidence which you will only wonder is so convincing in a case whose very nature presupposes the most cautious secrecy. The law, indeed, gentlemen, duly estimating the difficulty of final proof in this species of action, has recognized the validity of inferential evidence; but on that subject his lordship must direct you.

Do they rely then on the ground of innocence? If they do, I submit to you on the authority of the law, that inferential evidence is quite sufficient; and on the authority of reason, that in this particular case, the inferential testimony amounts to demonstration. Amongst the innumerable calumnies afloat, it has been hinted to me indeed, that they mean to rely upon what they denominate the indiscretion of the husband. The moment they have the hardihood to resort to that, they, of course, abandon all denial of delinquency, and even were it fully proved, it is then worth your most serious consideration, whether you will tolerate such a defence as that. It is in my mind beyond all endurance, that any man should dare to come into a court of justice, and on the shadowy pretence of what he may term carelessness, ground the most substantial and irreparable injury. Against the unmanly principle of conjugal severity, in the name of civilized society, I solemnly protest. It is not fitted for the meridian, and I hope, will never amalgamate itself with the manners of this country; it is the most ungenerous and insulting suspicion, reduced into the most unmanly and despotic practice.

"Let barbarous nations whose inhuman love Is wild desire, fierce as the sun they feel; Let Eastern tyrants from the light of Heaven Seclude their bosom slaves, meanly possessed Of a mere lifeless, violated form— While those whom love cements in holy faith, And equal transport, free as nature live, Disclaiming fear." But once establish the principle of this domestic censorship, and then tell me where it is to begin? Where is it to end? Who shall bound it? Who shall preface it? By what hitherto undiscoverable standard shall we regulate the shades between solemnity and levity? Will you permit this impudent espionage upon your households; upon the hallowed privacy of your domestic hours; and for what purpose? Why, that the seducer and adulterer may calculate the security of his cold blooded libertinism! that he may steal like an assassin upon your hours of relaxation, and convert perhaps your confidence into the instrument of your ruin! If this be once permitted as a ground of justification, we may bid farewell at once to all the delightful intercourse of social life. Spurning as I do at this odious system of organized distrust, suppose the admission made, that my client was careless, indiscreet, culpable, if they will, in his domestic regulations; is it therefore to be endured, that every abandoned burglar should seduce his wife or violate his daughter? Is it to be endured, that Mr. Blake, of all men, should rely on such an infamous and convenient extenuation! He—his friend, his guest, his confidant, he who introduced a spotless sister to this attained intimacy; shall he say, I associated with you hourly; I affected your familiarity for many years; I accompanied my domesticated minister of religion to your family; I almost naturalized the nearest female relative I had on earth, unsolicited and unmarried as she was, within your household; but—you fool!—it was only to turn it into a brothel! Merciful God, will you endure him when he tells you thus, that he is on the watch to prove upon the weakness of humanity, and audaciously solicits your charter for such libertinism?

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They will find it difficult to palliate such turpitude—I am sure I find it difficult to aggravate—it is in itself an hyperbole of wickedness. Honor, innocence, religion, friendship—all that is sanctified or lovely, or endearing in creation—even that hallowed, social, shall I not say indigenous virtue—that blessed hospitality—which foreign envy could not deny, or foreign robbery despoil—which, where all else had perished, cast a bloom on our desolation, flinging its rich foliage over the national ruin, as if to hide the monument, while it gave a shelter to the mourner—even that withered away before that pestilence! But what do I say! was virtue merely the victim of this adulterer?—Worse, worse—it was his instrument—even on the broken tablet of the decalogue did he whet the dagger for his social assassination!—What will you say, when I inform you, that a few months before he went deliberately to the baptismal font with the waters of life to regenerate the infant that, too well could he avouch it, had been born in sin, and he promised to teach it Christianity! And he promised to guard it against "the flesh!" And lest infinite mercy should overlook the sins of its adulterous father, seeking to make his God his pander, he tried to damn it even with the sacrament! See then the horrible atrocity of this case as it touches the defendant; but how can you count its miseries as attaching to the plaintiff! He has suffered a pang the most agonizing to human sensibility; it has been inflicted by his friend, and inflicted beneath his roof; it commences at a period which casts a doubt on the legitimacy of his children, and to crown all, "upon him a son is born" even since the separation, upon whom every shilling of his estates has entailed by settlement? What compensation can reprove so unparalleled a sufferer?—What solitary consolation is there in reserve for him! Is it love? Alas there was one whom he adored with all the heart's idolatry, and she deserted him. Is it friendship? There was one of all the world whom he trusted, and that one betrayed him. Is it society? The smile of other's happiness appears but the epitaph of his own. Is it solitude? Can he be alone while memory, striking on the sepulchre of his heart, calls into existence the spectres of the past. Shall he fly for refuge to his "sacred home?" Every object there is eloquent of his ruin! Shall he seek a mournful solace in his children? Oh, he has no children; there is the little favorite that she nursed, and there; there; even on its guileless features; there is the horrid smile of the adulterer!

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O, gentlemen, am I this day only the counsel of my client! no; no; I am the advocate of humanity; of yourselves; your homes; your wives; your families; your little children; I am glad that this case exhibits such atrocity, unmarked as it is by any mitigatory feature, it may stop the frightful advance of this calamity; it will be met now and marked with vengeance; if it be not, farewell to the virtues of your country; farewell to all confidence between man and man; farewell to that unsuspicious and reciprocal tenderness, without which marriage is but a consecrated curse. If oaths are to be violated; laws disregarded; friendship betrayed; humanity trampled; national and individual honor stained; and that a jury of fathers, and of husbands will give such miscreancy a passport to their homes, and wives and daughters; farewell to all that yet remains of Ireland! But I will not cast such a doubt upon the character of my country. Against the sneer of the foe, and the scepticism of the foreigner, I will still point to the domestic virtues, that no perfidy could barter, and no bribery can purchase, that with a Roman usage, at once embellish and consecrate households, giving to the society of the hearth all the purity of the altar; that lingering alike in the palace and the cottage, are still to be found scattered over this land; the relic of what was; the source perhaps of what may be; the lone, and stately, and magnificent memorials, that rearing their majesty amid surrounding ruins, serve at once as the land marks of departed glory, and the models by which the future may be erected.

Preserve those virtues with a vernal fidelity; mark this day by your verdict, your horror at their profanation, and believe me, when the hand which records that verdict shall be dust, and the tongue that asks it traceless in the grave, many an happy home will bless its consequences, and many a mother teach her little child to hate the impious treason of adultery.

and the mother of his children, and when he was writhing under the recent wound, he deliberately offers him bruises in compensation! I will not depreciate this cruelty by any comment; yet the very brute he would barter for that unnatural mother, would have lost his life rather than desert its offspring. Now, gentlemen, what rational mind but must spurn the asseveration of innocence after this? Why the anxiety about the writing desk? Why a clandestine correspondence with her husband's friend? Why remain at two different periods, for a quarter of an hour together, in a gentleman's bed chamber, with no other habilitment, at one time, than her bed-dress, at another, than her shift. Is this customary with the married females of this country? Is this to be a precedent for our wives and daughters, sanctioned too by you, their parents and husbands? Why did he confess that a verdict of damages must go against him, and make the offer of that unfeeling compromise? Was it because he was innocent? The very offer was a judgment by default, a distinct, undeniable corroboration of his guilt. Was it that the female character should not suffer? Could there be a more trumpet-tongued proclamation of her criminality? Are our witnesses suborned? Let his army of counsel sift and torture them. Can they prove it? Oh yes, if it be proveable. Let them produce her brother; in our hands, a damning proof to be sure; but then frightful, afflicting, unnatural—in their most consolatory and delightful, the vindication of calumniated innocence, and that innocence, the innocence of a sister—Such is the leading outline of our evidence; evidence which you will only wonder is so convincing in a case whose very nature presupposes the most cautious secrecy. The law, indeed, gentlemen, duly estimating the difficulty of final proof in this species of action, has recognized the validity of inferential evidence; but on that subject his lordship must direct you.

Do they rely then on the ground of innocence? If they do, I submit to you on the authority of the law, that inferential evidence is quite sufficient; and on the authority of reason, that in this particular case, the inferential testimony amounts to demonstration. Amongst the innumerable calumnies afloat, it has been hinted to me indeed, that they mean to rely upon what they denominate the indiscretion of the husband. The moment they have the hardihood to resort to that, they, of course, abandon all denial of delinquency, and even were it fully proved, it is then worth your most serious consideration, whether you will tolerate such a defence as that. It is in my mind beyond all endurance, that any man should dare to come into a court of justice, and on the shadowy pretence of what he may term carelessness, ground the most substantial and irreparable injury. Against the unmanly principle of conjugal severity, in the name of civilized society, I solemnly protest. It is not fitted for the meridian, and I hope, will never amalgamate itself with the manners of this country; it is the most ungenerous and insulting suspicion, reduced into the most unmanly and despotic practice.

"Let barbarous nations whose inhuman love Is wild desire, fierce as the sun they feel; Let Eastern tyrants from the light of Heaven Seclude their bosom slaves, meanly possessed Of a mere lifeless, violated form— While those whom love cements in holy faith, And equal transport, free as nature live, Disclaiming fear." But once establish the principle of this domestic censorship, and then tell me where it is to begin? Where is it to end? Who shall bound it? Who shall preface it? By what hitherto undiscoverable standard shall we regulate the shades between solemnity and levity? Will you permit this impudent espionage upon your households; upon the hallowed privacy of your domestic hours; and for what purpose? Why, that the seducer and adulterer may calculate the security of his cold blooded libertinism! that he may steal like an assassin upon your hours of relaxation, and convert perhaps your confidence into the instrument of your ruin! If this be once permitted as a ground of justification, we may bid farewell at once to all the delightful intercourse of social life. Spurning as I do at this odious system of organized distrust, suppose the admission made, that my client was careless, indiscreet, culpable, if they will, in his domestic regulations; is it therefore to be endured, that every abandoned burglar should seduce his wife or violate his daughter? Is it to be endured, that Mr. Blake, of all men, should rely on such an infamous and convenient extenuation! He—his friend, his guest, his confidant, he who introduced a spotless sister to this attained intimacy; shall he say, I associated with you hourly; I affected your familiarity for many years; I accompanied my domesticated minister of religion to your family; I almost naturalized the nearest female relative I had on earth, unsolicited and unmarried as she was, within your household; but—you fool!—it was only to turn it into a brothel! Merciful God, will you endure him when he tells you thus, that he is on the watch to prove upon the weakness of humanity, and audaciously solicits your charter for such libertinism?

I have heard it asserted also, that they mean to arraign the husband as a conspirator, because in the hour of confidence and misfortune, he accepted a proffered pecuniary assistance from the man he thought his friend. It is true he did so; but so, I will say, criminally careful was he of his interests, that he gave him his bond, and made him enter up judgment on that bond, and made him issue an execution on that judgment, ready to be levied in a day, that in the wreck of all, the

## NEWS.

Extract of a letter from St. Thomas's to a friend in Philadelphia.

"We have received very favorable accounts from the patriots on the Main. They are in possession of the whole province of Guayana, and General Peaz, after rousing the provinces of Casanare and Socorro in New Granada, advanced to the river Apure, at the head of 4000 troops, in the province of Caracas. The patriots in Margarita are now displaying all their patriotic energy against Morillo and his 5000 barbarians. Morillo has recently received an order from the adored Ferdinand, to put to death all the inhabitants of that celebrated island whom he may meet with; men, women and children."

## SPANISH OUTRAGE.

ST. LOUIS, SEPTEMBER 13.

MR. AUGUSTE CHONTEAU, with Mr. DE MEX and their companions, after forty eight days confinement in the prison of Santa Fe, returned on Sunday last, to their rejoicing families and friends. The American people, and particularly those of the western country, will hear with indignation and astonishment, that their fellow citizens of the oldest and most respectable families of Missouri, have, on the head waters of Arkansas, within the U. States limits, been stripped of their property by a Spanish Officer, and compelled ignominiously to kiss, upon their knees, the stupid and oppressive mandate which consigned them to chains and a dungeon!!! This despot of Santa Fe, seems to be characterized by ignorance, presumption and brutality. He recalls the remembrance of the soldiers of Cortes who tyrannized in that country 300 years ago. On the introduction of our townsmen he accosted them with a furious grimace. "I am glad to see you—you are very welcome—I shall probably enough have your heads cut off." He acted besides, we are told, under the real or pretended belief that the Mississippi continued to be the boundary between the United States and his Catholic Majesty, and affected to speak of our governor with contempt for being so badly informed in this respect.

Persons of understanding and manners, in the Spanish Province, and indeed individuals of every description, lamented the causeless oppressions which were heaped with so much wantonness on these peaceful and unoffending Merchants. They were engaged, as they say, and as we fully believe, in their usual pursuits, under a license from the governor of Missouri Territory, and within its heretofore acknowledged boundaries; and certainly on the waters which fall into the Mississippi. We know not what indemnification can be made to those gentlemen for their personal sufferings, but we are very sure that our government will take prompt measures with the Spanish court for the payment of a round sum of money, equal at least in value to the property of which our Merchants have been despoiled. We hope too that the adored Ferdinand will be instructed by this affair to place men of sense, if not of humanity, at the head of his Provinces.

## IMPORTANT.

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 13.

We have seen a letter from a gentleman at Gibraltar, dated June 21, stating, that the writer had conversed with an officer belonging to the United States ship Peacock, just arrived at that place from Algiers and Tunis. From the latter place they had brought our Consul, Mr. Anderson, who was induced to leave there, owing to his having been treated in a manner that would not justify his remaining longer as the representative of the United States.—The Bey, for some time previous to his departure, would not permit him to come into his presence, in consequence of his refusing to kiss his highness's hand. He has also detained there an American citizen, for demanding payment for property sold his Highness to the amount of several thousand dollars. The Peacock left them getting their fortifications in order, and it is the general opinion that there will be a brush with them, soon after her joining the squadron at Marseilles. She will sail as soon as she can get a supply of provisions and water.

## FROM THE SPANISH MAIN.

A letter in the Columbian last evening, from a gentleman at Kingston, Jamaica, dated 25th July, states that the Patriots had obtained an important victory over the Royalists on the plains of Cassanare, killing Gen. Boyer, and a great number of officers of the royal troops. A report was current that an insurrection had broken out in the southern part of New-Granada.

## LATER STILL.

FROM THE CURRACOA GAZETTE.

By the arrival of the British Brig Mary-Ann, captain Wood, from Puerto Cabello, we are enabled to lay before our readers some authentic particulars relative to the late expedition which arrived from Spain, of which we have heard so many contradictory accounts. It appears then, that it consisted of two frigates of 32 guns each, a sloop of war of 22 guns each, and thirty transports, [several of

which were armed 'en flûte' conveying 3500 troops, the whole having disembarked at Cumana about the end of May. Early in June Gen. Morillo arrived at Cumana in the sloop of war Baylen, of 24 guns, accompanied by the brig Perigone and Jacintha, of 18 guns each. After having taken the command of the army, and having subdued Carriaco, Cumana, and Carupano, Gen. Morillo returned to Cumana, leaving garrisons of Creole troops to protect the conquered places. Col. Ximenes has been sent with 600 men to attack Guira, where some patriot forces had retired.

These dispositions having been made, the troops from Spain were re-embarked on board the transports, and accompanied by the vessels of war set sail for the island of Coche, where Col. Aldame, who commanded 2d division from Barcelona, having joined Gen. Morillo, the whole proceeded against Margarita. A landing was effected at Port North, where the Patriots made some resistance. The Spanish loss is stated at 9 men killed, and 3 officers wounded, the patriots losing at the same time three hundred and fifty men. Gen. Morillo sent a flag of truce into Pamptar, and it is asserted that the officer who carried it was put to death. The place was immediately stormed and taken with very little resistance, there being only two guns in the fort. According to the last account received in Puerto Cabello, the Spaniards were in possession of the whole island, with the exception of the mountainous parts where the patriots had fled.

FROM THE CUMANA GAZETTE OF AUG. 9.  
Letters from St. Thomas of the 28th ult. coming from very respectable sources, furnish us with the following intelligence received there by late arrivals from Cumana and Margarita, which our readers will perceive is in direct contradiction to what we published in our last relative to the success of Gen. Morillo. Under such circumstances we have experienced much difficulty in stating the posture of affairs on the Main, but whether in the present case the accounts of the one party should be believed, in preference to those of the other, we shall leave it to the judgment of our readers to determine.

The expedition directed by Gen. Morillo against Margarita has met with an unfavorable issue. He had succeeded so far in landing a considerable number of troops near the bank of the Arenas, at the same time that his squadron was menacing Pamptar. The people of Margarita conceived this to be a scheme of the enemy, in order to conceal their real intent, which was safely to effect a landing, left a garrison at Pamptar, sufficient to annoy their operations in this quarter, and marched with the greatest part of their forces to meet the invaders, who had introduced themselves by way of Arenas; after fortifying their heights with some good corps of reserve, the Independents pushed forward towards the shore, posted themselves in ambush, and suffered the enemy to advance unmolested, until they were caught in the centre, in the middle of two fires.

"The surprise of the enemy was such, that according to the accounts of the Patriots, they suffered a most extraordinary and sanguinary defeat, and fled in great disorder. Their loss is stated at 600 slain, an equal number of wounded, who were conveyed in five vessels to Cumana, a great number dispersed in the mountains, who were daily made prisoners, and some drowned in the confusion to regain their ships. Three whole days had been employed by the victors to secure the ammunition abandoned by the Royalists, and it is asserted that none of these would have escaped had there been time for the cavalry to co-operate to advantage.

"Gen. Marino, drawing a proper advantage from this victory, and from the unprotected state in which Gen. Morillo had abandoned Cumana, for the sake of the great expedition against Margarita, availed himself of the opportunity now offered to him to retake Carriaco and Carupano, and advanced against Cumana, which place was reduced to a state of starvation.

"A Spanish corvette has run aground on Point Aragua, and the inhabitants of Margarita were actively employed to get her afloat, as an acquisition to their navy.

"News arrived at St. Thomas from Grenada, Trinidad, Barbadoes, Martinique and St. Bartholomew, confirmed uniformly the progress of the Republican army against Guayana, and the final reduction of that place. Admiral Brion entered the Orinoco with the squadron under his command, and made some valuable prizes. Seven flechas from Margarita fell in with, and completely destroyed twenty Spanish vessels in the mouths of that river.

"The Spanish officer who had taken Barcelona, and put every one of its inhabitants to the sword, has been lately beaten by Gen. Zaraza; who besides surprised a Spanish garrison of 250 men, in the town of San Diego.

"A barrel of corn is worth \$20 in Cumana."

#### NEWS FROM AMELIA.

CHARLESTON, SEPT. 12.  
An Hermaphrodite Brig, mounting 12 long 18 pounders, calling herself the Buenos Ayrean Government vessel. The Congress, late the *Culpa of Philadelphia*, touched off our bar yesterday with her prize, a Spanish ship, loaded with sugar and coffee, bound from Havana to Cadiz. Through the politeness of the pilot that boarded her, we understand that the brig with her prize, proceeds immediately to Amelia; and that the Captain of the brig informed him, that he had taken five other prizes during his

cruise, and had ordered them all for that port.

Just as our paper was going to press, we were politely favoured with the following Extract of a Letter, received this morning from St. Mary's, dated the 5th of September:

"I had some business which called me to Fernandina, this morning. On my arrival there I was sorry to find the place in the greatest possible state of confusion. Colonels Posey and Parker had resigned their commissions two days ago, and last evening, General McGregor resigned his command on that station, and re-embarked on board his brig with his family and furniture. Colonel Irvine has been appointed to the temporary command, and a Council of Officers was to take place, to determine whether to risk a battle, or to abandon the place peacefully. The Morgiana's men and guns have arrived. They have now three armed Brigs, and three Schooners, besides about eighty men, besides officers, making ninety-four in all; and military and naval stores arrived at St. Mary's this morning, in the ship Margaret, from New-York: so that if the Patriots consider the place worth holding, their force is certainly more than sufficient for that object.

"The Spaniards are said to be in considerable force at Cedar Point, about 20 miles to the southward of Fernandina, waiting for some transports, with ordnance and military stores, from St. Augustine. A few Florida militia are encamped at the Orange Grove on the Main, in view of Fernandina, waiting to join the Spanish forces. It is said, and generally believed, that Governor Coppinger will command in person.

"The United States' brig Saranac came in yesterday, and, I understand, will remain on this station."

The United States' brig Saranac arrived at St. Mary's on the 4th instant, and a company of artillery, equipped as Infantry, has been some weeks at Point Petre; undoubtedly, we presume, to protect a frontier seaport, which is now, on account of its contiguity to contending forces, particularly necessary.

#### BULL OF POPE PIUS VII.

TRANSLATED FOR THE COLUMBIAN.  
From the *Porto Rico Gazette*, 17th May, 1817.  
CARACAS.

By Don Manuel Vincent de Mays, Priest, Doctor of both rites and of the Holy Divinity, principal Canon of this Holy Metropolitan Church, Counsellor of the Tridentine Seminary, Synodal Examiner, Professor, Vicar-General and Governor of the Archbishopric in absence of the Most Illustrious Lord, Dr. D. Narciso Colley Prat, most worthy Archbishop of this Diocese, one of the Counsel of his Majesty, &c. &c.

To all believers in Christ, living and inhabiting in this diocese, greeting in the Lord:

Our most Holy Father, Pius VII, Pope, has been pleased to direct to the venerable clergy, both secular and regular, of America, a letter of exhortation, of which we give you a literal copy as follows:

"To the venerable Archbishops and Bishops, and to the beloved sons of the Clergy of America, subject to the Catholic king of Spain; Pius VII, Pope: Venerable brothers and beloved sons, greeting with our apostolic blessing:

"Although we are separated by immense spaces of land and water, we are well acquainted with your piety and your zeal in the practice and preaching of the most holy religion you profess, one of the principal and most beautiful precepts of which, enjoins submission to the superior authorities. We do not doubt that amidst the disturbances of those countries, which have been so bitter to our heart, you have not ceased to instill into the minds of your flock the just and steady hatred with which it ought to regard them. Notwithstanding our being in this world the representative of the God of Peace; who announced by his angels at the moment of his birth that he was coming to deliver the world from the tyranny of the devil; we have thought it incumbent on our apostolic duties, (howsoever unworthy we be of the occupation of them) to admonish you more and more by this letter to spare no exertion to root away and destroy completely the fatal causes of troubles and rebellions which the enemy of mankind has sown in those countries.

"You will easily obtain this very holy object, if each of you demonstrate to every individual of your flock, with all the zeal in your power, the terrible and awful destruction arising from rebellion: If they represent the illustrious and singular virtues of our most beloved son in Jesus Christ, Ferdinand, your Catholic king, who holds nothing more valuable than religion and the happiness of his subjects: And lastly, if they bring to their view the sublime and immortal examples which the Spaniards have given to Europe, in overlooking their lives and fortunes, in order to show their invincible attachment to their faith, and their loyalty to their sovereign.

"Therefore, then, venerable brothers and beloved sons, to correspond with pleasure to our paternal exhortations and wishes, by recommending with the greatest steadiness the fidelity and obedience due to your monarch: Render the greatest service to the people entrusted to your care: you will so increase the affection which your sovereign and ourselves profess towards you; and your pains and solicitudes will in the end obtain the reward promised by him who pronounces blessings on the peacemaker, as on the Son of God.

"Meanwhile, venerable brothers and beloved sons, after assuring you of the most complete success in so illustrious and fruitful an enterprise, we give you

with the greatest love our apostolic blessing.

"Given in Rome, in Santa Maria Maggiore, with the fisherman's seal, the 30th day of January, 1816; of our pontificate the sixteenth: Domingo Festa."

He comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations lumb'ring at his back."

#### KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—  
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations lumb'ring at his back."

LEXINGTON, SATURDAY, OCT. 4.

A stated meeting of the "KENTUCKY SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES," will take place in the Court-House, on Monday next, at 3 o'clock P. M. The several Committees previously appointed will submit their Reports, and other proceedings are contemplated, which make a full meeting of the Members of the Society desirable.

Citizens generally, who feel interested in the prosperity and independence of their country, are invited to attend.

We consider the eloquent speech of Mr. PHILLIPS, the great Irish advocate of the day, in the case of Brown against Blake, which our readers will find in this paper, as one of the best productions of that justly far-famed orator. There is in it perhaps less of imagery, of flowers, and tropes, and figures, but more of solid argument, and of strong appeal to the noblest feelings of our nature, than in any of his former speeches. The passage in which he represents Mr. Browne's comfortless situation, is peculiarly fine, eloquent and touching. "What solitary consolation is there in reserve for him? Is it love? Alas, there was one whom he loved with all the heart's idolatry, and she deserted him. Is it friendship? There was one of all the world whom he trusted, and that one betrayed him. Is it society? The smile of others' happiness appears but the epitaph of his own. Is solitude? Can he be alone while memory, striking on the sepulchre of his heart, calls into existence the spectres of the past. Shall he fly for refuge to his 'sacred home'! Every object there is eloquent of his ruin! Shall he seek a mournful solace in his children? There is the little favorite that she nursed, and there; there; even on its guileless features; there is the horrid smile of the adulterer!"

We must confess that unless something appeared on the trial, which the reader cannot discover in the speech of Mr. PHILLIPS, we are at a loss for a justification of the verdict which the jury gave in favor of the adulterous defendant.

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY.  
This institution has long laboured under imputations calculated to retard rather than advance its prosperity. There is no object in Kentucky more intimately blended with our happiness and character as a people, than this institution.

Why has it so long languished? The Legislature of our country, session before the last, publicly investigated the causes, and were about to apply a remedy adequate to the evil, but were prevented only by a sudden adjournment.

Indeed, it has been asserted upon good authority, that this adjournment was advocated and hastened by the federal minority of the legislature with great solicitude; and when effected, it was viewed as a great triumph over "Lexington Democracy."

We may congratulate ourselves that Lexington Democracy has become the Democracy of Kentucky. This great noise about Lexington and its political principles, has re-acted upon the Federal junta that raised the hue and cry. The People in their real Majesty, the Majesty of "Free Suffrage," have risen in their strength, and crushed the recently sanguine hopes of federalism.

We cannot but felicitate our readers and the country upon the well founded expectations of the people from the democratic legislature which has been recently returned. Amidst the great variety of matter which will come before them, our UNIVERSITY will be one of the most prominent.

It is said that we lost Mr. HOLLEY of Boston, even though a federalist, after having been duly elected President of the University by the Trustees, because he was thought too tolerant for a Christian; in other words, because he was not an unrelenting sectarian. We lost the distinguished, we might say immortal Judge COOPER, for few men living have fairer claims to renown with posterity, because he was not a bigotted sectarian, and because, perhaps, too, he was a neophyte. With men like these, at the head of our University, who should prescribe limits to its advancement? And why has it not been thus advanced? Why should the literary characters who have visited our country, speak of our institutions of learning as "withering and perishing?" It is because of bigotted sectarianism, and intolerant political proscription. To be tolerant in religion, and to be democratic in principle, was sufficient to exclude any man from the head of our University, however splendid his talents, or exalted his piety.

Last winter was twelve months, Mr. Francis Johnson from Warren county, and Mr. Crittenden, our present Senator of the United States, were our able advocates: they were the advocates of science: they were the advocates of their country: they were the advocates of the youth destined to give laws and character to the West. We presume our representative, Mr. Breckinridge, let this subject sleep at the last session of the legislature because he was hopeless of success.

TO FARMERS.  
JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at the Kentucky Gazette Office, a PAMPHLET, entitled "A Collection of Papers, giving an Account of the English Cattle in Kentucky," and Extracts from Various Publications, "showing the Value and Importance of the Imported Breed of Cattle, together with some other useful Papers. Collected and Published by some of the Members of the Kentucky Agricultural Society."—Price 25 cents.

Lexington, October 4.—40—tf

We understand the Trustees of the University for some time past, have been endeavouring to bolster up their cause, by (to use their own language) *compromising and harmonising*. And what is this harmonising and compromising? Nothing more nor less than just the same harmonising and compromising the federalists are now promising Mr. Monroe. Give us office; give us power; let us rule, ye *swinish democrats*, and then you will be *clever fellows*. Will a proud, independent, republican legislature, look on and tamely submit to this?

We understand a violent effort is now making to elect a Mr. Lindley President of the University. Without prejudging this gentleman, it is sufficient for us that he is not known, and has not a literary and scientific reputation, which should entitle him to this station. We understand, however, that he is of the religious and political faith which strongly recommends him to some gentlemen of the board of trustees. Without Mr. Lindley could take charge of our University with the approbation and confidence of the community, we presume he has too great regard for his own reputation and quiet to take it otherwise. Any man who is used merely to gratify religious or political intolerance, will find his bed not a bed of roses; and we should be sorry that any good man should be thus used. Nor is it in this way that the Trustees can redeem themselves with the country, and rally round them new confidence. No, gentlemen: Your course must be liberal and magnanimous. You must seek science, virtue, piety, talents, not shackled by that religious and political intolerance which has hitherto marked your course.

We give you these timely suggestions, that you may not deceive yourselves, as to public feeling; that you may know and feel that every eye is now marking your every step; and anxiously waiting the result of measures which will either sink or exalt the character of the State. We have no individual feelings, no animosities, to gratify; our hopes and our fears are only for the good or ill of our country. We should regret to wound the feelings of any man; nor would we upon any consideration take ought from Mr. Lindley. We wish the advancement of virtue and merit every where. But it is sufficient for us that Mr. Lindley has no literary reputation, no fame, which should exalt him to the head of our University. Nor would we be understood as expressing or entertaining any other than the most profound regard for religion. True piety will ever command our homage. True religion points out the ways of God to man; is the path to peace here, and to Heaven hereafter. We adore the Saviour who died that all might be saved who would believe and seek redemption in the sincerity of faith. Ours is not the religion which proclaims, "adopt our sectarian formula, or everlasting perdition is your lot." Nor should this be the religion which should animate, enlighten and dignify a public institution of learning.

LEXINGTON, OCT. 4, 1817.—40—tf

On Wednesday the 8th inst. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon, WILL BE SOLD—ON THE PREMISES, FOUR BEAUTIFUL LOTS

CONTAINING two and one fourth acres each, adjoining Pasdelwait's Garden, and part of Fowler's Garden tract. The lots have been lately fenced with new posts and rails, and are well set with grass. A credit of 6 and 12 months will be given, the purchaser giving bond and security.

BRADFORD & MEGOWAN, Auctioneers, Lexington, October 4.

#### SALE AT AUCTION.

On Friday the 31st inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. WILL BE SOLD, AT PUBLIC AUCTION, AT THE HOUSE OF J. P. SCHATZELL, On Main-street, Lexington,

The remainder of the Stock of GOOD'S BELONGING to the late firm of J. P. SCHATZELL & Co. on a credit of 6 months, for negotiable and approved endorsed Notes, Consisting of the following Articles, viz:

70 Crates of QUEENSWARE, assorted to suit country stores.

20 tons SWEDISH BAR IRON,

30 boxes PITTSBURGH GLASSWARE, assorted,

10 do. do. TUMBLERS,

4 boxes of HARDWARE, the assortment of each consisting of

Carpenter's adzes, hammers and squares, Knives, fill, chest, stock, pad and trunk locks,

Brass mortars—comb, tooth and shaving brushes,

London and Bristol pewter plates,

Table and tea spoons,

Brass trimmings, nails and sprigs,

Gimblets and wood screws, lb. pins, double bladed pocket knives, files assorted, coffee mills, curry combs, and musket flints.

250 lbs. GERMAN STEEL,

4000 lbs. COPPERS,

35 barrels CAROLINA ROZIN,

15 kegs spiced and pickled SALMON,

2 kegs SUGAR, damaged,

13 bags of GREEN COFFEE,

5 barrels of PRUNES,

4 boxes HERMITAGE WINE,

7 ditto CHAMPAGNE WINE,

13 ditto CLARET WINE,

1 pipe PORT WINE, SOUT.

A. LE GRAND & CO. Auctioneers, Lexington, Oct. 4, 1817.—40—4t

#### PUBLIC AUCTION.

On Saturday the 1st day of November next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. WILL BE SOLD, on the premises, in Lexington,

THE BAGGING FACTORY,

NOW occupied by the subscribers, with Lots and out houses belonging thereto, together with all necessary implements for carrying on the business; an inventory whereof to be exhibited on the day of sale, and to be made good on the 1st day of January, 1818, when possession will be given. Terms of sale: Negotiable, and approved endorsed Notes, at 6 and 9 months from the day of sale, and then to be executed.

Persons desirous of becoming purchasers can apply for further information a few days previous to the sale, to the subscribers on the premises.

JOHN SMITH & CO. Lexington, Oct. 4.—40—5t

#### NEW CHEAP GOODS.

TEGARDEN & SHRYOCK

HAVE just received from Philadelphia, and are now opening in the house adjoining Mr. LEAVE, an extensive assortment of

SILKS, BOMBAZETTS,

SATINS, FINE & COARSE CLOTHS,

GINGHAMS, CASSIMERES,

CAMBRICS, WOOLEN COATS,

LADIES FASHIONABLE SHOES,

JUNATA IRON,

And an elegant assortment of LIVERPOOL & CHINA WARE.

All of which are offered for less money than any heretofore imported.

Lexington, October 4.—40—6t

#### The Subscriber

HAVING purchased the well known establishment of Mr. Benjamin Stout, respectfully informs the public that he will continue, at the old stand on Main-street, Lexington, to carry on the

#### Saddle & Harness Making Business,

in all their branches, and will execute all orders from the former customers of the establishment, and others, with promptitude and in a workman-like manner. He will keep on hand, for wholesale and retail, a constant supply of SADDLES, HARNESS, and other articles in his line. Country produce, particularly Whiskey, will be taken.—Also, several APPRENTICES are immediately wanted to the Business.

BURGESS S. MOODY, N. B. Ten or fifteen BOARDERS will be taken, and can be conveniently accommodated, with or without lodging. Lexington, Oct. 4, 1817.—40—tf

#### THE DRUG STORE,

Late of Major J. M. McCalla, (CORNER OF SHORT & MARKET-STREETS.)

WILL in future be conducted by Doctor CLOUD and B. GAINES, formerly of the house of McCalla, Gaines & Co. They have on hand, and are importing, a very extensive supply of

Fresh Medicines, Paints, &c.

Which they will sell on the most moderate terms, by wholesale and retail. They have no hesitation in believing that they will be able to give general satisfaction to those who may favor them with their calls.

Orders from a distance shall be promptly attended to, by CLOUD & GAINES. Lexington, Oct. 4.—40—tf

#### C. B. MELWEE

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has commenced the CABINET MAKING BUSINESS, on Main Street 2d door from Main Cross Street: C. B. M. feels some degree of confidence, from many years experience in Philadelphia, in offering his services to the public. He has some first rate MAHOGANY which he will make up to the newest fashions, on reasonable terms. Punctuality and dispatch to those who may favour him with their orders.

Lexington, Oct. 4, 1817.—7t.

#### SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION SOCIETY.

A QUARTERLY MEETING of the Sunday School Union Society, will be held at the School Room of the Rev. Dr. James Blythe, THIS AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.

A punctual attendance of the members is earnestly requested.

JAMES W. PALMER, Sec'y. October 4, 1817.

#### CLERK WANTED.

A PERSON of good character, well acquainted with accounts, may find employment by enquiring of J. & T. G. PRENTISS.

Lexington, Oct. 4, 1817.—40—tf

## AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY THE 8th INST.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon,

WILL BE SOLD—ON THE PREMISES, FOUR BEAUTIFUL LOTS

CONTAINING two and one fourth acres each, adjoining Pasdelwait's Garden, and part of Fowler's Garden tract. The lots have been lately fenced with new posts and rails, and are well set with grass. A credit of 6 and 12 months will be given, the purchaser giving bond and security.

BRADFORD & MEGOWAN, Auctioneers, Lexington, October 4.

#### SALE AT AUCTION.

On Friday the 31st inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. WILL BE SOLD, AT PUBLIC AUCTION, AT THE HOUSE OF J. P. SCHATZELL, On Main-street, Lexington,

The remainder of the Stock of GOOD'S BELONGING to the late firm of J. P. SCHATZELL & Co. on a credit of 6 months, for negotiable and approved endorsed Notes, Consisting of the following Articles, viz:

70 Crates of QUEENSWARE, assorted to suit country stores.

20 tons SWEDISH BAR IRON,

30 boxes PITTSBURGH GLASSWARE, assorted,

10 do. do. TUMBLERS,

4 boxes of HARDWARE, the assortment of each consisting of

Carpenter's adzes, hammers and squares, Knives, fill, chest, stock, pad and trunk locks,

Brass mortars—comb, tooth and shaving brushes,

London and Bristol pewter plates,

Table and tea spoons,

Brass trimmings, nails and sprigs,

Gimblets and wood screws, lb. pins, double bladed pocket knives, files assorted, coffee mills, curry combs, and musket flints.

250 lbs. GERMAN STEEL,

4000 lbs. COPPERS,

35 barrels CAROLINA ROZIN,

15 kegs spiced and pickled SALMON,

2 kegs SUGAR, damaged,

13 bags of GREEN COFFEE,

5 barrels of PRUNES,

4 boxes HERMITAGE WINE,

7 ditto CHAMPAGNE WINE,

13 ditto CLARET WINE,

1 pipe PORT WINE, SOUT.

A. LE GRAND & CO. Auctioneers, Lexington, Oct. 4, 1817.—40—4t

#### PUBLIC AUCTION.

On Saturday the 1st day of November next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. WILL BE SOLD, on the premises, in Lexington,

THE BAGGING FACTORY,

NOW occupied by the subscribers, with Lots and out houses belonging thereto, together with all necessary implements for carrying on the business; an inventory whereof to be exhibited on the day of sale, and to be made good on the 1st day of January, 1818, when possession will be given. Terms of sale: Negotiable, and approved endorsed Notes, at 6 and 9 months from the day of sale, and then to be executed.

Persons desirous of becoming purchasers can apply for further information a few days previous to the sale, to the subscribers on the premises.

JOHN SMITH & CO. Lexington, Oct. 4.—40—5t

#### NEW CHEAP GOODS.

TEGARDEN & SHRYOCK

HAVE just received from Philadelphia, and are now opening in the house adjoining Mr. LEAVE, an extensive assortment of

SILKS, BOMBAZETTS,

SATINS, FINE & COARSE CLOTHS,

GINGHAMS, CASSIMERES,

CAMBRICS, WOOLEN COATS,

LADIES FASHIONABLE SHOES,

JUNATA IRON,

And an elegant assortment of LIVERPOOL & CHINA WARE.

All of which are offered for less money than any heretofore imported.

Lexington, October 4.—40—6t

#### The Subscriber

HAVING purchased the well known establishment of Mr. Benjamin Stout, respectfully informs the public that he will continue, at the old stand on Main-street, Lexington, to carry on the

#### Saddle & Harness Making Business,

in all their branches, and will execute all orders from the former customers of the establishment, and others, with promptitude and in a workman-like manner. He will keep on hand, for wholesale and retail, a constant supply of SADDLES, HARNESS, and other articles in his line. Country produce, particularly Whiskey, will be taken.—Also, several APPRENTICES are immediately wanted to the Business.

BURGESS S. MOODY, N. B. Ten or fifteen BOARDERS will be taken, and can be conveniently accommodated, with or without lodging. Lexington, Oct. 4, 1817.—40—tf

#### THE DRUG STORE,

</

**20 Dollars Reward.**  
AN AWAY from the subscribers about the 20th of August, a negro man by the name of GEORGE, about 5 feet 10 inches high, yellow complexion, with large whiskers, a scar on his throat, which was occasioned by his attempting to cut it; probably he has let the hair grow over the scar to prevent its being seen; he is a plenter by trade, and pretty handy at any thing he is put at; clothing not recollected. The above reward will be given if taken in the state, and if taken out of the state Forty Dollars, and all reasonable expenses paid if brought to us in Lexington Ky.  
JAMES MC CONNELL.  
Sept. 20, 1817—tf

**Twenty Dollars Reward.**  
AN instant, JOHN HUSTON MITCHELL, an apprentice to the Cabinet Business, about 18 years old, stout made, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, rather round shouldered, a down look, his voice low (rather mumbly), blue eyes, light brown hair; took with him two cotton shirts, two cassimere waistcoats, one yellow with a black stripe, the other brown with a white stripe, one drab colored home made cloth coat, dark grey overalls, a new coat and overalls of dark grey broadcloth, black cravat, &c. I will give the above reward to have him put in any jail so that I get him, or the reward with reasonable charges if brought home. I warn all Cabinet Makers and other persons from harboring or employing said runaway.  
ROBERT WILSON.  
Lexington, Sept. 20, 1817—3t

**DR JOHNSON'S CONSUMPTION AND FEVER DRINK.**  
HASTON obtained letters patent from Congress for the exclusive right of vending this invaluable medicine, the subscriber, living in the first house below the Baptist burying ground, in Lexington, Kentucky, respectfully informs the public that he can constantly furnish them with supplies of this FEVER DRINK, which is an effectual remedy in all cases of fever, and safe in all circumstances of women, and small children, except in small-pox, measles and cancer-rash. It is excellent in speedily taking fire out of a burn or scald, stopping morbid fermentation, removing colds, dysentery, bile and scarlet fever, and has cured hundreds of the consumption. Its virtues will be more particularly described in bills hereafter.  
A. J. JOHNSON, Sen.  
Lexington, Sept. 20—3t

**COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE,**  
Philadelphia, Aug. 19, 1817.  
NOTICE.—Written proposals will be received at the Office of the Commissary General of Purchases, until the 30th of Oct. ensuing, to furnish for the United States military service seventy thousand yards of cotton drilling, and eighty five thousand yards of cotton shirting, of domestic manufacture. Samples of the drilling and shirting, on which it is intended to found contracts for those articles, will be transmitted to any manufacturer who shall make application for them, by letter addressed to this office, with such information as may be requested. A contract will not be made with the same manufacturer, or company, for a greater number of yards than 2,000, of either shirting or drilling. Bonds with sureties will be required for the due execution of all contracts; and no shirting or drilling which shall be declared by the United States Inspector to be in any respect inferior to the sample on which the contract is founded, will be received at any price. The Drilling is to be 27 and the Shirting 32 inches wide.  
CALENDER IRVINE.  
Commissary General of Purchases.

The Editors of papers who publish the laws of the United States at Boston, Middlebury, Conn. Providence, R. I. New York City, Albany, Trenton, N. J. Philadelphia, Wilmington, Del. Baltimore, Lexington, Ky. and Cincinnati, Ohio, are requested to give the above an insertion once a week for six weeks, and transmit their accounts to the Commissary General at Philadelphia.  
September 6, 1817—6t

**Important notice to the Ladies.**  
THE LEXINGTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY are desirous of obtaining a quantity of fine bleached Linen and Cotton Rags, which are necessary to enable them to manufacture the important article of fine Paper, of which so much is annually imported, and might be avoided, if the patriotism or economy of the Ladies of Kentucky, would induce them to adopt the customs of the Ladies in the eastern States, viz.—To keep a Rag-Bag, which is usually hung up in a place convenient for the purpose, and in which are deposited the rags that almost daily appear in every large family. At the end of the year your rag bags, thus attended, will produce you a liberal sum for pin-money, and greatly aid the important manufactures of your state.  
Six Cents in money will be paid for fine bleached Linen or Cotton Rags; and a price in proportion for coarser quality, or for tow made from flax or hemp.  
Apply at the Lexington Manufactory, or to J. & T. G. PRENTISS.  
Lexington, Nov. 23, 1815. 48—4t

**Lexington Steam Mill.**  
THE first LEXINGTON STEAM MILL is now in complete operation. The business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of ROBERT HUSTON & CO. A constant supply of Flour of the best quality, Shorts, Bran and Corn Meal, may be had at the Mill, at the customary prices. The Company continue to purchase Wheat and Corn, for which the market price will be given. They also want a quantity of Staves, Hop Poles, &c. for Whiskey and Flour Barrels, and other Cooper stuff, for which they will give a liberal price. They have for sale, an Extensive Machine for card-

**BRADFORD & WILSON, BOOK BINDERS,**  
HAVE removed their Shop to the new framed house on Upper-street, opposite to Colonel Morrison's, and adjoining the Auction Room; where they intend carrying on the above business extensively, and in all its variety. Banks, Merchants, Clerks and others, can be supplied with Books, ruled to any pattern, and bound either with plain or with patent iron backs, Russia bands or butts, executed in superior style and on the shortest notice.  
Lexington, July 12—tf

**TO RENT,**  
THE HOUSE and LOT now occupied by John D. Dillon, on Limestone street.—There is every convenience and an elegant garden. Possession will be given immediately. For terms apply to  
BRADFORD & MEGOWAN,  
Commission Merchants.  
Sept. 20—3t

**FOR SALE, 724 acres of FIRST RATE LAND,** 42 acres cleared; situated one mile west of Lexington. Possession, if sold, can be given immediately; and if not sold, it will be rented about the middle of February. Apply to me on Water-street, Lexington.  
Dec. 16. 31—tf WM. TOD.

**IRON WORKS.**  
THE RED-RIVER IRON WORKS, are now in full blast; great alterations having been made for the better in the FURNACE, and she is now making metal of a superior quality. The FORGE is entirely new, and in high operation, making BAR IRON equal, if not greatly superior to Dorsey or any other imported iron. Any orders left with Mr. Macbeane, at my Iron Store in Lexington, will be executed with neatness and dispatch, having employed the best workmen the country can afford. The IRON STORE at Lexington, will be constantly supplied with IRON and CASTINGS, for the convenience of merchants, mechanics and farmers. Patterns left there will meet a speedy conveyance to the works.  
THOMAS DEYE OWINGS.  
Lexington, December 21, 1816. 53—4t

**Partnership Dissolved.**  
THE partnership of John, Beach & Neill, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those having demands on the firm, are requested to apply to John & Beach for the same. All indebted to the firm are to make payment to John & Beach, who are authorized to receive the same.  
R. ASHTON,  
JOSEPH BEACH,  
HUGH NEILL.  
Lexington, March 24, 1816. 10—

**The Coach Making Business.**  
In all its various branches, is still carried on at the old stand by Ashton & Beach, where carriages, gigs, &c. &c. will be made or repaired on the shortest notice, and in the neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

**SILVER PLATING—DAVID J. SAYRE,** respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he will continue to carry on the Silver Plating Business in all its branches, at the old stand next door above the Kentucky Gazette office, and opposite Barton & Craig's Store, Main-street, Lexington. He returns his sincere thanks for past patronage, and hopes by his strict attention to business to merit its continuance.—He has and intends keeping on hand, an elegant assortment of Plated Brilles, Bites, Shrivs, Forks, Carriage & Horns as Mounting, &c. which he will sell wholesale or retail, much lower than has ever been sold in the western country. He solicits Merchants and Saddlers to give him a call.—All orders will be punctually attended to, and supplied at the Philadelphia prices.  
June 28—tf

**THE WESTERN Piano Forte Manufactory.**  
Jordan's Row next door to the Reporter Printing Office.

**T. L. EVENDON, MANUFACTURER OF PIANO FORTES,** (many years in London, and five years in Philadelphia,) respectfully informs Ladies and Gentlemen of the Western Country, that he has removed to Lexington, where he manufactures Piano Fortes; which, for goodness, beauty and price combined, cannot be equalled from any source; on the truth of which assertion, and on that only, T. L. E. presumes to ask that patronage from a discerning public, for which he is solicitous, and hopes when it is found that his Pianos (on the result of long experience) are preferable to others of American make, and in every respect equal to the best imported—made of better materials, stand the climate better—and 20 per cent. cheaper—he will meet that encouragement that skill, liberality and industry may reasonably hope for from a liberal public; which will at all times be gratefully received by their most obedient servant.  
December 27, 1816.—52—4t

**ALLUVION BAKE-HOUSE.**—The subscribers have erected a large Bake-house at their mills on Water-street, Lexington, opposite the Ware-house, where baking is extensively carried on. They have now on hand a quantity of Biscuit of the following kinds, viz: Pilot Bread, Navy Bread, Ship Bread, Water and Butter Biscuit; and engagements will be entered into to furnish fifty barrels of the above kinds of Biscuit per week. They have also commenced the baking of Loaf Bread.—Such of the citizens as please to favor them with their custom, may be served at their own doors, before early breakfast, every morning, with any quantity they may order, fresh and warm. Bread of every description will be constantly kept at Isaac Bowles's on Cross-street, between Main and Main Cross streets, and at the house of B. Bloom on Short-street, between Upper and Mulberry streets.  
BRADFORD & BOWLES.  
June 2—tf

**YEST.**  
citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, at any quantity of YEST fresh and of a superior quality, made free at the Alluvion Mills.  
BRADFORD & BOWLES

**FOR SALE.**—The subscribers have on hand a quantity of YEST fresh and of a superior quality, made free at the Alluvion Mills.  
BRADFORD & BOWLES

**FOR SALE.**—The subscribers have on hand a quantity of YEST fresh and of a superior quality, made free at the Alluvion Mills.  
BRADFORD & BOWLES

**Frederici & Haller, Tailors,**  
BEG leave to inform the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, that they have removed their Shop from Short-street to Mill-street, into the house formerly occupied by Joseph Vance, next door to Wm. S. Sailer's, where they are now ready to do work for any person who may favor them with their custom, and hope by paying particular attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.—They return their most sincere thanks to their former customers for their liberal encouragement, and hope they will continue to encourage them; as there are also three or four boys wanted as apprentices to the above business. Boys will have an opportunity of getting good bargains by applying immediately.  
Lex. Sept. 6, 1817—4t

**NEW AND ELEGANT AMERICAN ATLAS,**  
TO BE PUBLISHED IN PHILADELPHIA BY  
TANNER, FALLANCE, KEARNEY & CO.  
ENGRAVERS—in CONNECTION WITH  
J. H. EDDY, GEOGRAPHER, NEW YORK.  
ALTHOUGH numerous collections of Maps have been published of this country, none has yet been completed on a scale, and plan calculated to convey an adequate idea of the subject, or to do justice to the improved state of Geographical science in the United States. Those heretofore offered for public approbation have been only the first essays of this kind, and principally designed for the use of schools, or to illustrate geographical works; while those published in Europe are extremely defective and incorrect as to the United States. Indeed our Geography is so rapidly progressive, that no European publication can keep pace with our improvement and the extension of our settlements. The subject must be brought to maturity in our own country, and such is now the respectable state of the Arts here, that we can assert with confidence that we possess the materials and skill sufficient to exhibit a topographical representation of the United States infinitely superior, as it regards correctness and detail, and every way equal in style, to any European publication of the kind.  
J. H. Eddy, one of the publishers of this work, has devoted a considerable portion of his life to the study of Geography, and has been collecting materials, preparatory to the execution of this work, for several years, in which he has been assisted by some of the ablest Geographers in this country and in Europe. In addition to this, he will have access to the very valuable materials in the public offices of the general and state governments, to enable him to execute his branch of the proposed Atlas in a manner to exhibit the progress and extent of the Geographical Knowledge of our country.  
In the arrangement of Geographical works, it is usual to give a general view of the world, representing in detail that part of it most interesting to those for whom the publication is intended. In compliance with this rule, the publishers of this work propose that it shall consist of the following maps:  
The world, globular projection, 2 sheets.—The World, Mercator's projection—America—Europe—Asia—Africa—North America—South America, 2 sheets.—The Canals, &c.—Nova Scotia, &c.—Mexico, or New Spain—West Indies—United States—Maine—New Hampshire—Vermont—Massachusetts—Connecticut—Rhode Island—New York—New Jersey—Pennsylvania—Delaware—Maryland—Virginia—Ohio—Indiana—Kentucky—Tennessee—North Carolina—South Carolina—Georgia—Louisiana—Mississippi—and the Alabama—Illinois—Michigan—and North West Territories.  
The materials for the general maps will be selected from the latest and best European authorities, and will exhibit a general view of the world, in connection with the United States. The state maps will be engraved from drawings compiled, as far as practicable, from original documents, on a scale sufficiently large to admit of a complete view of the surface of the country, the seas, the lakes, rivers, and mountains; with the subdivisions into counties and townships; the cities, towns, and villages, and all the principal roads, with the distances between important places.  
The first number of the work will be ready for publication in the course of the ensuing Autumn, after which it will proceed as rapidly as circumstances will permit, consistently with accuracy and elegance of execution, until the whole is completed. The order in which the maps will be issued cannot be precisely stated, it being expedient to publish those first, of which the materials are most complete; but from the measures that have been adopted to procure the necessary information, no material delay is apprehended with the others.  
In the execution of such an extensive plan, very great expense must be incurred; but the utility of a work calculated to enable every citizen of the United States to become intimately acquainted with the Geography of his country being evident, the publishers have entered on the task with alacrity, relying with full confidence on the importance and merits of the work to ensure a patronage necessary to its completion.  
Having thus briefly delineated the plan of the work, the publishers offer it for patronage to their fellow-citizens, on the following

**TERMS OF PUBLICATION.**  
1. The proposed Atlas shall be drawn from the latest and most authentic documents, and engraved in the first style of map engraving, and shall in every branch of its execution be purely American.  
2. The maps will be printed on the first quality Columbian paper, which is the largest size manufactured, and coloured in an elegant and appropriate manner.  
3. The Atlas will be completed in thirteen numbers, each to contain three sheets, except the last, which will contain five, including an elegant engraved title sheet. They will be delivered to subscribers, payable on delivery.  
4. Persons collecting subscribers for five copies, and becoming responsible for the payment, shall be entitled to a sixth gratis.

**NEW GOODS.**  
THE Subscribers have just received, and are now opening, a large and extensive Assortment of  
**MERCHANDIZE,**  
which they offer for sale either by Wholesale or Retail, at a small advance for Cash.  
TILFORD, TROTTER & CO.  
S. Among other articles they have CARPETS for Rooms, Passages, &c. a consignment of GOLD and SILVER PLATE LEVER WATCHES, for sale at delphic prices.  
May 1, 1817.—128—4t

**J. C. WENZEL,**  
RECEIVED FROM LONDON, A NEW ASSORTMENT OF  
**PIANO FORTES,**  
NAMED AND OF THE NEWEST FASHIONS, of superior tone and workmanship, which will be sold at the New-York and Philadelphia prices, with only the additional charges of transportation.  
He has also for sale, some Piano Fortes manufactured by the best workman in Philadelphia; and has just received from Boston and Philadelphia, an elegant assortment of MUSIC, also a variety of FLUTES, with one, six, or at keys—CHAMBER ORGANS, CLARINETTS, VIOLINS, and other musical instruments, &c. &c.  
He has on hand likewise, a large quantity of MICHIGAN FENCIBLES, of the best Jamaica wood, for cabinet-makers, and VENEERING &c. &c.  
Lexington, Sept. 13.—tf

**WAR DEPARTMENT,**  
June 9, 1817.  
**THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,**  
THAT separate proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary for the Department of War, until the 31st day of October next, inclusive, for the supply of all rations that may be required for the use of the troops of the United States, from the 1st day of June, 1818, inclusive, until the 1st day of June, 1819, within the states, territories and districts, following, viz:  
1st. At Detroit, Michilimackinac, Green-bay, Fort Wayne, and their immediate vicinities, and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the territory of Michigan, the vicinity of the upper Lakes, and the state of Ohio, and on, or adjacent to the waters of Lake Michigan.  
2d. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the states of Kentucky and Tennessee.  
3d. At St. Louis, Fort Harrison, Fort Clarke, Fort Armstrong, Fort Crawford, Fort Osage, or Fort Clark on the Missouri river; and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of Indiana, and the territories of Illinois and Missouri.  
4th. At Fort Montgomery, Fort Crawford, Mobile, Fort St. Philip, New-Orleans, Baton Rouge and Fort Claiborne; and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the Mississippi territory, the state of Louisiana and their vicinities, north of the Gulf of Mexico.  
5th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the District of Maine and State of New-Hampshire.  
6th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of Massachusetts.  
7th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the states of Connecticut and Rhode-Island.  
8th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of New-York, north of the Highlands, and within the state of Vermont.  
9th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of New-York, south of the Highlands, including West-Point, and within the state of New-Jersey.  
10th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of Pennsylvania.  
11th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the states of Delaware and Maryland, and the District of Columbia.  
12th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of Virginia.  
13th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of North-Carolina.  
14th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of South-Carolina.  
15th. At Tybee Barrack, Fort Hawkins and Fort Scott; and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of Georgia, including that part of the Creeks' land lying within the territorial limits of said state.  
A ration to consist of one pound and one quarter of beef, or three quarters of a pound of salted pork, eighteen ounces of bread or flour, one gill of rum, whiskey or brandy, and at the rates of two quarts of salt, four quarts of vinegar, four pounds of soap and one pound and one half of candles to every hundred rations. The prices of the several component parts of the ration must be particularly mentioned in the proposals, but the United States reserve the right of making such alterations in the price of the component parts of the ration as shall make the price of each part thereof bear a just proportion to the proposed price of the whole ration. The rations are to be furnished in such quantities that there shall, at all times, during the term of the proposed contract, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops for six months, in advance, of good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is also to be permitted to add every one of the component parts of fortified places, or posts, to call for, at seasons when the same can be transported, or at any time, in case of emergency, such supplies of like provisions, in advance, as in the discretion of the commander shall be deemed proper.  
It is understood that the contractor is to be at the expense and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops, and that all losses sustained by the deprivations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid by the United States, at the price of the article captured or destroyed as aforesaid, on the depositions of two or more persons of credible character, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, stating the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.  
The privilege is reserved to the United States, of requiring that none of the supplies which may be furnished under any of the proposed contracts, shall be issued, until the supplies which have been, or may be furnished under the contract now in force, have been consumed.  
GEO. GRAHAM,  
Acting Secretary of War.  
NOTICE.—The Editors of Newspapers who are authorized to publish the Laws of the United States, are requested to insert the foregoing advertisement once a week, until the 1st of October next.  
June 28—15t

**NEW GOODS.**  
THE Subscribers have just received, and are now opening, a large and extensive Assortment of  
**MERCHANDIZE,**  
which they offer for sale either by Wholesale or Retail, at a small advance for Cash.  
TILFORD, TROTTER & CO.  
S. Among other articles they have CARPETS for Rooms, Passages, &c. a consignment of GOLD and SILVER PLATE LEVER WATCHES, for sale at delphic prices.  
May 1, 1817.—128—4t

**J. C. WENZEL,**  
RECEIVED FROM LONDON, A NEW ASSORTMENT OF  
**PIANO FORTES,**  
NAMED AND OF THE NEWEST FASHIONS, of superior tone and workmanship, which will be sold at the New-York and Philadelphia prices, with only the additional charges of transportation.  
He has also for sale, some Piano Fortes manufactured by the best workman in Philadelphia; and has just received from Boston and Philadelphia, an elegant assortment of MUSIC, also a variety of FLUTES, with one, six, or at keys—CHAMBER ORGANS, CLARINETTS, VIOLINS, and other musical instruments, &c. &c.  
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**WAR DEPARTMENT,**  
June 9, 1817.  
**THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,**  
THAT separate proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary for the Department of War, until the 31st day of October next, inclusive, for the supply of all rations that may be required for the use of the troops of the United States, from the 1st day of June, 1818, inclusive, until the 1st day of June, 1819, within the states, territories and districts, following, viz:  
1st. At Detroit, Michilimackinac, Green-bay, Fort Wayne, and their immediate vicinities, and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the territory of Michigan, the vicinity of the upper Lakes, and the state of Ohio, and on, or adjacent to the waters of Lake Michigan.  
2d. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the states of Kentucky and Tennessee.  
3d. At St. Louis, Fort Harrison, Fort Clarke, Fort Armstrong, Fort Crawford, Fort Osage, or Fort Clark on the Missouri river; and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of Indiana, and the territories of Illinois and Missouri.  
4th. At Fort Montgomery, Fort Crawford, Mobile, Fort St. Philip, New-Orleans, Baton Rouge and Fort Claiborne; and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the Mississippi territory, the state of Louisiana and their vicinities, north of the Gulf of Mexico.  
5th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the District of Maine and State of New-Hampshire.  
6th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of Massachusetts.  
7th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the states of Connecticut and Rhode-Island.  
8th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of New-York, north of the Highlands, and within the state of Vermont.  
9th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of New-York, south of the Highlands, including West-Point, and within the state of New-Jersey.  
10th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of Pennsylvania.  
11th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the states of Delaware and Maryland, and the District of Columbia.  
12th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of Virginia.  
13th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of North-Carolina.  
14th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of South-Carolina.  
15th. At Tybee Barrack, Fort Hawkins and Fort Scott; and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of Georgia, including that part of the Creeks' land lying within the territorial limits of said state.  
A ration to consist of one pound and one quarter of beef, or three quarters of a pound of salted pork, eighteen ounces of bread or flour, one gill of rum, whiskey or brandy, and at the rates of two quarts of salt, four quarts of vinegar, four pounds of soap and one pound and one half of candles to every hundred rations. The prices of the several component parts of the ration must be particularly mentioned in the proposals, but the United States reserve the right of making such alterations in the price of the component parts of the ration as shall make the price of each part thereof bear a just proportion to the proposed price of the whole ration. The rations are to be furnished in such quantities that there shall, at all times, during the term of the proposed contract, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops for six months, in advance, of good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is also to be permitted to add every one of the component parts of fortified places, or posts, to call for, at seasons when the same can be transported, or at any time, in case of emergency, such supplies of like provisions, in advance, as in the discretion of the commander shall be deemed proper.  
It is understood that the contractor is to be at the expense and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops, and that all losses sustained by the deprivations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid by the United States, at the price of the article captured or destroyed as aforesaid, on the depositions of two or more persons of credible character, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, stating the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.  
The privilege is reserved to the United States, of requiring that none of the supplies which may be furnished under any of the proposed contracts, shall be issued, until the supplies which have been, or may be furnished under the contract now in force, have been consumed.  
GEO. GRAHAM,  
Acting Secretary of War.  
NOTICE.—The Editors of Newspapers who are authorized to publish the Laws of the United States, are requested to insert the foregoing advertisement once a week, until the 1st of October next.  
June 28—15t

**NEW GOODS.**  
THE Subscribers have just received, and are now opening, a large and extensive Assortment of  
**MERCHANDIZE,**  
which they offer for sale either by Wholesale or Retail, at a small advance for Cash.  
TILFORD, TROTTER & CO.  
S. Among other articles they have CARPETS for Rooms, Passages, &c. a consignment of GOLD and SILVER PLATE LEVER WATCHES, for sale at delphic prices.  
May 1, 1817.—128—4t

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